Taking this fact as granted, the public can

readily see the current of events and dis

cern the issues which will be formed in

the approaching political contests. One is

a view of the question of reconstruction

and negro suffrage from a New England

These gatherings mark an important epoch

in our political history. They inaugurate two

distinct lines of policy in party politics in this

country, which must by the very nature of

things enter into the political contest in every

Northern State at the approaching fall elec-

tions. The Boston gathering was a self-con-

stituted affair. Those in attendance represented

nobody but themselves. They were sent there

by no constituencies, but assembled under

a call, for the specific purpose of opposing the

policy of the President in reconstructing the

South, more especially to inaugurate a crusade

in favor of conferring the privilege of the

elective franchise upon the newly emancipated

slaves. On the other hand, the Ohio conven-

tion was composed of representative men,

elected by the people, or rather that portion o

the citizens of the State who have during the

last four years adhered to the Union war party,

and sustained the administration through its

dark and trying hours. They were regularly

elected delegates, sent there in accordance

with party usage, to represent the views of the

people, nominate candidates for their support

and to record their views in resolutions in re-

ference to the great questions of the day.

Only those attended the former who

were persistent advocates of a certain

theory, while to the latter men were

sent from all parts of a great State, to

result to the world. The latter bears the

stamp of official, while the other only develope

the revolutionary policy of a small class of

Puritanical agitators. How well these assem-

blages carried out their respective duties we

leave for their editorial exponents to explain in the articles which we publish elsewhere.

The article from the Boston paper start

out with the assertion that the principles

endorsed at the Fancuil Hall meeting "repre-

sented the great preponderance of New

England opinion." In addition to this we are

told that the majority of the people of that

section are already moving towards "the same

style of pressure which has for the last four

years been so potent." In other words, having

succeeded in forcing the country to endorse

and carry out their anti-slavery theories at the

point of the bayonet, they now propose to

bring such a pressure that will in the same

manner enforce their theories of universal

negro suffrage and social equality of races.

This, then, was the intent and the sole object

of the gathering. It was the commencement

of this new crusade, the opening of the ball in

this new warfare. As such it is characteristic

of New England, and is in accordance

with the bigotry which has exhibited

But it appears there was a radical difference of

opinion upon the all-absorbing question of ne-

gro suffrage even among the Jacobin orators.

One speaker "intimated that the right of suf-

frage should be independent of color, but re-

stricted." Mr. Beecher assailed this theory, and

even denounced the Massachusetts basis of

voting, which is restricted by intelligence and

certain amount of education. But we are told

that his speech approached so near the comic

style of our negro minstrel performances that it

was impossible to tell whether the applause

came from an approval of his ideas or from his

comic exhibition. However they may have dif-

fered in minor details, the animus pervading

all the speeches was the same. Opposition to

the announced policy of the President was the

striking feature throughout, interspersed with

threats of revolution and a resort to arms unless

suffrage were accorded to the negro by the gov-

ernment. Its whole character was insurrec-

tionary and its tone revolutionary. It shows a

determination on the part of the New England

Jacobins to plunge the country into another

Turning from this gathering to the Ohio Re-

publican Convention, an official and political

representative body, which assembled at the

capital of that State on the same day, we find

altogether a different result. The attendance

was large, comprising many of the most intelli-

gent and influential men of the State. Instead

of opnosing the President's policy and threat-

ening a new revolution, they, as the represent

atives of the republican and dominant party

of the State, emphatically endorsed Mr. John

son and his entire policy, and pledged their

hearty and undivided support. The striking

feature of the Convention was the large attend

ance of our military beroes. "The number of

officers who had lost an arm or a leg in the

service was remarkable. There were a painful

plenty of empty sleeves and of crutches. Pri-

vate soldiers, colonels and brigadier generals

were sent as delegates. There was a few radi-

cals in attendance, but they could make no

headway. In fact, the stay-at-home and rowdy

patriots had more than they could attend to in

defending themselves, and no time to devote to

the emancipated slaves in the South." They

found that they had been repudiated by

their own people, and another class of men

sent in their place. The heroes of the

war, the men who had fought our battles,

were substituted for the professional politician.

The contest was between these two classes

The soldiers held their separate caucuses, and

insisted upon the unequivocal endorsement of

the policy of the President, his reference of the

negro suffrage to the people of the respective

flerce and melentless war over the negro.

compare views and officially announce

standpoint, the other from a Western.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE H. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND MASSAU STS

New York, Sunday, June 25, 1865.

THE SITUATION. The South Carolina delegation now in Was dmitted to an audience yesterday by Presi ient Johnson, and received from him at length his dont maintained that no State could go out of the country, told them that there was little hope of South Carolina being allowed representation in Congress until she had officially recognized this fact, and informed them that they must have a convention, prohibit slavery ment to their State constitution, and adopt the anti-slavery amendment to the constitution of the United States. The gentlemen of the deleganew order of things, and do all in their nower the elevation of the negro. All they asked ment, order and industry. The President replied that he was not then prepared to name a Governor for them, but that he would bring the matter before the Cabinet meeting on pext Tuesday, hoping that it would result in

An order has been issued at Nashville by General Thomas giving notice to all citizens of Southern States in his military division who were sent north of the Ohio river to remain during the war that they may now return to their homes, releasing deserters from the rebei the nearest provest marshal, and annulling the regulation requiring citizens travelling on the railroads and rivers

A very interesting inside history of the famous Hamp ton Roads peace conference, purporting to have been furnished in substance by the ex-rebel Vice President Alexander H. Stephens, who it will be remembered was ppe of the rebel peace commissioners, recently made its posarance in the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel and is republished in this morning's HERALD.

Advices from Panama state that it had been learned there that the rebel pirate Shenandoah had sailed westward from Adelaide, Australia, it was thought for the Mauritius.

General Grant gave a reception yesterday in Philadelphia to the members of the Union League Club and their

Conferences have recently been held and treaties entered into between officers of the government and the Choctaws and various other Indian tribes of the Far West who took part with the rebels, in which the red men arree to cease hostilities against the United States, and to return peaceably and quietly to their homes. They propose to send to Washington a delegation of five from each tribe, to renew their loyalty to the national govern-

One of the HERALD correspondents who has recently made a trip through Southern and Western North Caro lina furnishes some important information regarding the valuable gold, copper and iron deposits of that State, which are in quantities amply sufficient to largely recomense the skill and labor necessary to bring them the surface. Many of the North Carolina planters desirous of the settlement in their midst of good Northern farmers, now that, by the emancipation of the slaves, there will necessarily be changes in the agricultural system. The negroes in many portions of the State are again at work on the plantations as indus-

Zeta, Mystic, Western World and Bat, all lately belonging to the Potomac Flotilla, were sold by the government in Washington yesterday, realizing a total, exclusive of the Western World, the price of which is not given, of only a little over ninety-five thousand dollars.

The One Hundred and Stath New York and Tenth Vermont infantry regiments, the Third Massachusetts heavy artiflery and detachments of the Sixty-ninth New York infantry and the Fifth New York artiflery arrived in the city yesterday. The Thirteenth New Hamoshire infantry left for home yesterday.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The City of Boston arrived at this port yestercay, after a rapid passage, with three days later news from Europe.

Her advices are of considerable interest. In the British House of Lords on the 12th inst , Earl Derby pointed out that the government had withdrawn belligerent rights from the rebels before the United entirely raised the blockade of the Southern ports, thus acting in opposition the principle which the Foreign Secretary himself had laid down. Earl Russell replied that when the letter referred to was written the war was practically closed, and he had the assurance of Mr. Adams, the American were ready to abandon the right of searching neutral

also discusse !. Earl Derby considered the threat it contained was illegal, and orged that some protest should be sell said the proclamation was certainly somewhat startling, but Sir F. Bruce, the British Minister at Washington, thought it was only held in terrorem over the per sons to whom it referred.

special envoy, has been to Vienna to get the Austrian Emperor to restore to the Archduke his right of successions. sion to the Austrian throne, which he forfeited when he set out for Mexico. M. Eloin's mission was successful. In the French port of Cherbourg active preparations were making for the immediate despatch of sev ra transport vessels. Their destination was not publishy

England is confirmed by the London Post. The terms are the same as those previously mentioned in the

An international naval review of an extraordinary character is said to be in prospect. The French Emperor has invited the English armor-plated navy to visit France, and the French iron-clads have also be to put in an appearance in British waters. The comces of the two nations will be reviewed off Plymouth by the Prince of Wales, and off Cherbourg by

the Emperor Napoleon.
United States five-twenties on the 15th inst, were quoted in London at 68 a 68 %—an advance of 1% per cent on previous quotations. British consuls 96%.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

The steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall on the 17th inst., arrived here yesterday. By this arrival we have intelligence of the total loss of the steamship Golden Rule, belonging to the California line Nicaragua. The Golden Rule left this city for Greytown on the 224 of May, with over five hunthe 30th ult. struck on Roncador reef, two hundred and fifty miles from Aspinwall, soon began to fill with water, habited, desert island of twelve acres was discovered within a short distance of the reef, and to this, the night of the 31st of May, all the pas-

for aid, took them off and carried then omeers for sid, took them off and carried them to that point. They arrived at Aspinwall on the 11th inst, and left Panetna for California on the same day, on board the steamship America. While the passengers of the Golden Rule were on the island they succeeded in rescuing about half of the vessel's baggage

Ocean Queen is interesting. The new Panama Railros contract has not been ratified by the Senate of Co lombia, as previously reported. General Daniel E Sickles, having concluded his mission at Bogota. the capital of that republic, had arrived at Panan and taken passage for New York on board the gunbo When the news of the capture of Richmond by troops reached Bogota there was the wildest rejoin among the people. President Murillo ordered a military band to proceed to the residence of the United States Minister to serenade him, and directed a salute of twenty.

The difficulties between Chile and the Span not yet resulted in hostilities; but fears were still entertained that they would ultimately do so. The revolution continued in Peru, and the revo were making considerable headway. It was re-reported that they had retaken Taona, and were occurred between the Peruvian government and the United States Minister, owing to the latter affording refuge and hospitality to a proscribed ex-Vice President; but the matter was subsequently arranged in a man-ner satisfactory to both sides. A plot to blow up which several prominent Peruvians were implicated had been discovered and foiled. The rebellion in the republic of San Salvador has been completely suppressed.

Our despatches by the steamship Fung Shuey, which

of the republican and imperial Mexicans regard grete gives as his principal reason for not con-tinuing his attempt to capture the town that Mejia, the imperial commander, was receiving important assistance from the American rebels on the Texas side for holding the place is due to his own skill and energy. condition of affairs around Matamoros since the date of previous accounts. It is said that there are many

The steamship Mexico arrived here yesterday, from those by this arrival were given in our despatches brought by the steamship Eagle, and published in last

The funeral of the late Mrs. Seward, wife of the Secre ary of State, took place in Auburn yesterday, and was attended by an immense concourse of people. As a mark of respect for the decessed and her distinguished

The new Fire Commissioners yesterday made applica-tion to Comptroller Brennan for the delivery to them of from that official a written order granting them permis ation to take possession of all such property over which he has any authority or control. The Commissioners are very busy in organizing their force and gatting everything in readiness for putting the new system in operation. Their meetings will for the present be held in Firemen's Hall, Mercer street.

Loring has decided that certain stoating cotton, amounting to about seventy bales, picked up off Wilmington, the officers of that vessel as property derelict, is a prize ordered, on benalf of the government, of the ex-rebe cruiser Georgia. The motion for the sale was opposed by the agent of a Liverpool firm, who claim the ownershi of the vessel.

Theodore Seydel, charged with having commit

forgery in Chemnitz, Saxony, and the demand for whose extradition, at the instance of the Saxon Vice Consul was granted a few days ago by United States Commis sioner Newton, and subsequently endorsed by President Johnson, was yesterday placed on board the steamship Germania, which sailed from this port at noon, to be

taken back to Germany for trial.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday Justices
Dowling and Kelley passed sentence on a large number
of prisoners convicted of assault and battery, larceny,
pocket picking, &c., the penalties runging from ten dol-

The concert at the Park yesterday was attended by immense number of persons, who, by frequent and hearty applause, testified their gratification. The art

Colonel Colyer, Superintendent of the State Soldi Depot in Howard street, accompanied by a number of ladies, made an excursion about the bay yesterday and board vessels an immense stock of fruits and other

girl Theresa Estrada, whose parents reside at 480 Broome street, and who was killed on Friday afternoon by a shot rom a pistol alleged to have been in the hand of a lac named Antonio Graviot. The principal part of the evidence indicated that the shooting was entirely accidental; but the girl's mother testified that she believed it t have been intentional, and Graviot was committed to

await the action of the Grand Jury.

About ten o'clock on Friday night Mr. Jacob Brady, gentleman from Iowa, was attacked in Lexington avenue, near Forty-first street, by three men who robbod him of nine hundred dollars and then made their escape.

The following were among the commitments by police magistrates yesterday:-An alleged confidence sharper, giving his name as Anson B. Howard, who, played the old "loan" game to, the amount of ninety-five dollars, on Mr. Nelson Bacon, of Burlington, Vermont; Mrs. Davenport, keeper of an alleged disreputable house in Greene street, and two of her boarders, named Annie Dickson and Annie Watson, on charge of stealing, in said house, on Friday night one hundred and sixty-five dollars from Martin street; Mary Clancy, charged with stealing five hundred dollars in money and a one hundred dollar gold watch on George Budelle, living in Forty-seventh street, while the two were together in a house in Water street; William Edwards and John Roach, on charge of carrying concealed weapons and using them in the streets in a dangerous and threatening manner; twelve females have saloon of Nelbecht and Hemmelricht, in the Howery and Alexander McLeod, a discharged soldier, on charge avenue, scizing two valuable gold watches and running off with them.

suspicion of having stolen three hundred and sixty dol. lars from the residence of Mrs. Sarah Lewis, No. 35 West Thirtieth street, has been honorably discharged from custody, there being no evidence against him

The General Superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad pronounces the despatch reporting a terri ble collision on that line on Thursday last to be false. It would seem, however, from an extract which we give from a St. Louis paper, that the catastrophe did but was wrongly located-Carlyle station, Illinois, having been the place of the collision, instead of Loogootee

Charles Carrington, convicted in Buffalo on Thursday last of the murder of a policeman, and who escaped from jail on Thursday night, was recaptured yesterday morning, together with one of his accompanying fugitive prisoners, about fifteen miles from that city.

Diston's straw factory, in Front street, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, entailing a loss of fifty thousand dollars.

Gold was inactive, but, on the whole, firm, and closed on the street at 142%. At night it fall, and closed The commercial situation remained without change on Saturday, though there was rather more firmness in some departments of trade. The markets, as a general thing, were quiet, and the business was moderate, especially in imported articles. Grocories were steady. Cotton was

Petroleum was a triffe easier. On 'Change,

forward their candidates, and the Convention flour and wheat were unchanged. Corn and oats we endorsed them with great unanimity. 1c. a 2c. better. Pork was lower. Lard was dull and nominally unchanged. Wishkey was dull This will undoubtedly prove to be the

ment of the great West, and we dare say of the entire North, except it may be Massachusetts tary heroes in the Convention and the marked | political demagogues in behalf of immediate nominations are encouraging in making the and universal negro suffrage from the monitorial negro suffrage from the monitorial negro suffrage from the number of the support of all political demagogues in behalf of immediate nominations are encouraging. In another column will be found two inpapers, in reference to the developments in the litical field during the past week, which we commend to the special attention of all who that the people of Ohio fully appreciate their are watching the drift of events in this imporservices, and have more faith in the patrio tant period of our history. The first is an edi-torial review of the Ohio Republican State of the man who has sealed his love for the Union with his blood than those in Convention, taken from the Cincinneti Comtriguers who would, for the sake of office, enmercial, republican, the other a review of the danger their country's best interests. This is the commencement of the reward which awaits radical gathering in Fancuil Hall, taken from our soldiers from the people of the North. It is the Boston Advertiser, also republican. It appears that these meetings were held on the the opening of a new era in politics. The days same day, but ! widely differed in sentiment, in of the political charlatan are past. What a contrast between the two meetings at Boston theory and in practice. Each is claimed by the journals from which we have quoted as and Columbus! The latter represented the representing the sentiment of the people of sentiment of the great mass of the people the former a small band of disunion agitators the locality or State in which it was held.

> MEXICO-"MASTERLY INACTIVITY."-President Johnson is just now absorbed in the great work of the reorganization of the late rebelliou States of the South, on the platform of the abolition of slavery and loyalty to the Union. He knows that he can settle the Mexican question at any time; but he knows, too, that the elephant is getting so troublesome and costly to Louis Napoleon that "masterly inactivity on our part will probably serve the Monroe doctrine as effectually and as quickly as any other policy. The debate in the French Chamber which we published yesterday very plainly signifies that Louis Napoleon must very soon shandon Mexico, unless he can geta recognition of Maximilian from President Johnson. That recognition Napoleon will not obtain. President Johnson and the people of the United States, who stand at his back, are bound and resolved to give no countenance in any way to this European monarchical establishment set up over Mexico. But as the question between the European usurpation and the Canning Monroe doctrine is working 'very satisfactorily at present, we dare say that President Johnson vill adhere to the policy of "masterly inactivity" yet a little longer, in order to give to Napoleon a fair opportunity to make a virtue of necessity, and gracefully retire with his protege from a hostile country, the holding of which by France has depended from the beginning upon the success of Jeff. Davis and his so-called Southern confederacy.

The logical conclusion to be drawn is that

the soldiers who have fought our battles, won

our victories, and saved the nation, will now

support the President in his reconstruction

policy, even against the disunionists of the

RAPID RECONSTRUCTION AT THE NORTH .- The dantability of the American people to all circumstances is something remarkable; a fact which is very strongly demonstrated by present events. On the first of May we were in the midst of a great war. We had six or seven hundred thousand men in the field. It is not vet the first of July, but General Grant wins a rictory, and affairs have almost entirely reurned to their old channels. Our soldiers are falling in quietly to the ranks of private life. As fast as they are mustered out they become absorbed in the general body of citizens; and with so little show or confusion that we bardly notice the transition from the soldier to the civilian, after the regiments have marched nome. All those who do not find immediate employment in their former line of life are accepting the opportunity to migrate to the mineral regions of the Pacific slope, where they will find plenty of profitable employment for their labor and experience. Several of our most prominent officers, major generals and brigadier generals, who have been mustered out of service, have resumed civil occupations of various kinds. Some are going to mining, others to the practice of the law, and so on. has conducted large armies to victory and borne the brunt of war-is directing his attention to the establishment of institutes for the peaceful study of technology. Another, General Cox, has become a gubernatorial candidate in Ohio. And so with all, both soldiers and generals, the transition from the pursuits of war to those of peace becomes easy and natural, so great is the adaptability of our people to every circumstance that may arise.

STARVATION AT THE SOUTH .- The all-absorbing question now pressing upon the inhabitants of the late rebellious States is not negro equality, negro suffrage or any other political issue, but the naked question of life or death. All through the war we contended that the rebellion would fail mainly from the shortness of its means of subsistence. The productive soil of the South may be made to support a hundred millions of people; but in drawing off from its sparse population the mass of its able-bodied and intelligent men into the business of the war, it was apparent to us from the beginning that the subsistence of the Southern armies and the Southern people would fail them in the midst of their struggle. So it has turned out. We have seen it with every step of our armies into the heart of the late so-called confederacy; we have seen it from Memphis to Vicksburg, from Vicksburg to Chattanooga, from that point to Savannah, and from Columbia to Richmond. General Grant was not long in making the discovery that the rebellion could be exhausted;

e exhausted it, and it collapsed. Now the picture of Southern exhaustion pre sented almost surpasses belief. The Augusta (Ga.) Transcript says, for instance, that "the system of plunder (by disbanded and hungry rebel soldiers), inaugurated in some of our Southern cities will, unless speedily arrested. bring the whole people to starvation." and then mentions the sacking of Camden, S. C. after this fashion. "The mob began with attacks upon the public stores, then private stables were sacked, then the supplies gathered at the depots for the suffering and starving poor of the city were carried off, then the wagons which brought in the charities of other cities were emptied, and even the mules were taken from them, and then the cows upon which poor widows and orphans depended for support." Similar scenes are reported in various other places, from the Carolinas to Texas. To both races, whites and blacks, from the Potomac river to the Gulf of Mexico, the all-engrossing question is now the question of subsistence, the question of food, not only for the next winter but for the present day.

It becomes, therefore, the first duty of the States included. Upon this issue they brought government, in its work of reconstruction, to save the starving masses of the Southern people alive, whites and blacks, as far as possible, and to harmonize them in their struggle for ex-

istence. This is what we believe President Johnson is striving to do, and his labors in this

A LITTLE Too FAST .- C. H. Wynne, the proprietor of the Richmond Times, who has been lately threatening what the State of Virginia will do or will not permit to be done in the work of reconstruction, just as if she were meditating upon another rebellion for State rights, has been suddenly admonished that he s driving his new wagon a little too fast for the public safety. He says, in his issue of the 224 instant, that "having been sent for and notified by the proper military authority that our editorials for the past month, and more especially for the last few days, are only calculated to excite anger and bitterness, and that unless the tone and policy of the Times are changed it will be suppressed," the proprietor asks the kind indulgence of his readers "for the absence of matter pertaining to national and State public policy." The particular mistake of this Southern rights editor has been, we suspect, a rather too violent agitation from a Southern point of view of negro suffrage as an outrage which Old Virginia, with "her honor untarnished and her spirit unbroken," never will permit within her borders. This is cutting it rather fat; and the silly editor, thus thrusting himself, in the midst of the ruins of the rebel capital, into this negro suffrage agitation, we presume will now understand that his instructions and threats upon this subject are not wanted, and that the business of providing a republican form of government for the State of Virginia has, from the failure of Jeff. Davis. devolved upon President THE QUESTION OF WAIPS AND STRAYS .- The Po-

lice Commissioners have issued a curious decree with regard to the right of property in articles picked up in the streets. It appears that a lady picked up some article of property which a policeman, observing, very rhdely attempted to take from her. She claimed her right to it, as there was no legal owner forthcoming, but the policeman took the article off to the station house. This incident furnished an opportunity for a sagacious decision on the part of the Commissioners to the effect that waifs and strays, picked up on the street, or in stages, cars, or ferryboats, are the property of the Commissioners, and must be delivered up to them. Conscientious people were generally in the habit when they found anything on a ferryboat or in a car or stage of giving it up to the officinis of these institutions, where the owner would be likely to apply for it. People without consciences of course had the habit of putting the same in their pocket; but now it appears that a pockethcok, or a parasol, or a handberchief, or a cane, found without an owner must be delivered to the property man at police headquarters, and, if not claimed, will be sold for the benefit of what we really do not know, except it be for the benefit of the Police Commissioners. There was an old proverb that "finders should be keepers" where no rightful owner appeared. Henceforth the Police Commissioners are to be keepers; and if there are a great many honest people in the community the property man will have plenty of work to do, to say nothing of the handsome thing the Commissioners or the police fund will realize. All lost children are sent to the Commissioners. Why not the pocketbooks and watches?

FIRE DEPARTMENT MATTERS.

The Commissioners to Meet in Firemen's Hall, Mercer Street-Transfer of the Property of the Old Department to the

Yesterday the new Fire Commissioners were engaged in preparations necessary to have the property of the old mtion of the department is proceeding very satisfactori y, and the members of the old department are rapidly

WHERE THE COMMISSIONERS WILL MEET. Owing to the difficulty of getting any more suits location for their headquarters, the Commissioners yes-terday decided to hold their meetings in Firemen's Hall, dercer street, unti different arrangements can be made THANSFER OF THE PROPERTY OF THE OLD DEPART-

The Commissioners visited the Comptroller yesterday for the purpose of making an official application for the transfer of the property of the old department. Mr. Pinckney, on behalf of the Board, presented the follow-ing demand to the Comptroller.

mand to the Comptroller:

MATROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT,
NEW YORK, June 24, 1865.

M. T. BRENMAN, Comptroller of the City of New

Hon. M. T. BRENNAM, computer of the earl of the XYork:—

Sin-Pursuant to section seventeen of the act of the Legislature entitled, "An act to create a Metropolitan Fire Department therein," passed March 25, 1865, by which all persons having charge of any real estate or other property, then or therefore in use by the firement, or the department of the city of Now York, are required to deliver the same to the keeping and custody of the Metropolitan Fire Department, I hereby respectfully apply to you for the delivery to us of such property in your charge. By order of the Board,

M. Demanda, and handed the annexed order to the

Mr. Brennan then handed the annexed order to the Commissioners. It provides for the transer of all the property involved:-

property involved:—
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 24, 1865.

TO ALL PRESONS HAVING CHARGE OF THE REAL ESTATE AND PRESONAL PROPERTY OF YES CITY OF NEW YORK, NOW IN USE AND OCCUPATION BY THE FIRE DEPARTMENT:—
Permission is hereby given to the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fines Department, established under an act passed March 30, 1895, to take possession of the real estate and other property of the city now occupied or in use by the Fire Department, and over which I have any sufficiently or control.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Compteoller. The Choctaw Indians.

FORT SMITH, June 24, 1865. Ex-Governor Wade, of the Choctaw Nation, has arrived here from Doaksville, to conter with General Bussey, commanding the District of the Frontier, for the return o their homes of all the Choctaw Indians who have peace was effected with the Choctaw Indians at Doaks peace was exected with the Choctaw Indians at Doaks-ville on the 18th Instant, by Colonel Mathews, of the Ninety-ninth Illinois Infantry, who was sent as commis-sioner on the part of the United States. The Indians agree to cease at once all healtitues against the United States and return to their homes and resume their former conventions.

States and return to their nomes and results the former occupations.

Governor Wade brings the recolutions adopted by the Grand Council and treaty of twenty tribes who met at Armstrong's Academy on the 16th inst., in which they declare they will immediately cease all acts of hostility to the United States and will send a delegation of five from each tribe to Washington to negotiate bases for a necessary of the contraction.

from each tribe to Washington to negotiate bases for a permanent peace.

The Indians appear very friendly to the United States, and are anxious to resume friendly relations. A Grand Council is to meet again on September 1.

General Bussy has issued an order inviting all Indians to return to their homes, and assuring them that they will not be molested by the United States authorities so long as they keep the temporary treaty of peace entered into. He also says he provides for the payment of all beef cattle procured from the Indian nations for the United States troops, and provides for the protection of their property. their property.

Governor Wade gives assurance that no further trouble will be occasioned by the Choctaws.

Sinking of a Steamer Near Little Rock—
Movements in Cotton.
CARO, June 24, 1865.
The steamer Cardinal was recently sunk a short distance below Little Rock. The estimated loss is \$70,000.
An arrival from New Orleans, with dates to the 18th instant, brings 1,034 bales of cotton for Cairo and 326 bales for St. Louis.
One hundred and fifty bales of cotton passed up for St.
Louis last night.
It is thought that 1,000 bales will cover the amount of cotton in the Red river country.
The cotton and tobacco crops along the Mississippi ara reported to be in a promising condition.

OBSEQUIES OF MRS. SEWARD.

Impressive Ceremonics at Auburn—All Places of Business Cloped—Profound Sympathy for Mr. Seward and the Be-

reaved Family, &c. About, N. Y., June 24, 1866 sequies of Mrs. William H. Seward this

The obsequies of Mrs. William H. Seward this afternoon drew together from far and near a large concourse of symbathicing friends. The occasion and the services were exceedingly impressive and touching.

The beautiful grounds around the mansion of Mr. Seward were laid out mostly in accordance with the taste of his accomplished wife. In and about these grounds she had passed the happiest hours of her life, and shortly before her spirit departed she said to her husband, "Oh. Henry how I should like to see the flowers." Henry, how I should like to see the flower hear the birds in the garden ones more." In obedience to this wish the remains were re-moved to a shaded spot in the grounds, at one o'clock to-day, where they were visited by the friends of the family until a few minutes before three, when, upon the on moved to St. Peter's ch

All places of business were closed out of respect to the nemory of the deceased, and the streets were crowded ourning citizens to attend the funeral of the

y the Rev. Mr. Brainard, when the hymn "I Would Not Live Always" and another hymn were sung with

The altar was elaborately adorned with wreaths crosses, crowns and pyramids of flowers, sent by mourn-ing friends from Albany, Geneva, Rochester, Buffisio and various other places.

ing friends from Albany, Geneva, Rochester, Buffisio and various other places.
Governor Seward, borne down more with sorrow than by the dreadful wounds inflicted first by saccident and then by design, followed the remains into the church and then to the cometery, attracting all eyes upon him and awakening the most profound sympathy of all. That humanity could bear up so bravely under such an accumulation of suffering seems truly wonderful.
The pall-bearers were Governors E. T. Troop, Lieutenans Governor Geo. W. Patterson, R. M. Blatchford, Thurlow Weed, James G. Seymour, Goorge McGreer, Christopher Morgan, Hollis White, David Wright, B. F. Haif Abijah Fitch.
The reverend clerky, with Baron Stockl, the Russian

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The reverend clergy, with Baron Stoccki, the Russian Minister, Major General Hancock, Major General Butterfield and Brigadier General Mitchell, followed.

Then came the mourners, Mr. Seward sustaining and himself sustained by Mrs. Worden (the sister of Mrs. Seward) and his daughter, followed by his son, General W. H. Seward, and wife; his brothers, Polydore and George W. Soward; his nephew, the Rev. Augustus Seward; Mrs. Clarence A. Seward, the Hon. Mr. Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. Chesbro, Mrs. Morgan, Miss Homer, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. F. Whittlesey and a number of others. The Secretary was attended by Dr. Norris, of the United States Army, who has been his physician and friend throughout his severe trials.

The mourners were attended to the church and cemetry by James Kelly, Judge Peabody, James F. Freeborn and James C. Derby, of New York; George Dawson and Daniel Milligan, of Albany; Michael McQuade, of Utics; W. S. Updike, Samuel P. Allen and Frederick Whittisey, of Rochester; Colonel E. B. Morgan and W. H. Bogart, of Aurora, and Sponcer S. Benedict, of Washington, and many other old and attached friends of the family.

In the family group of mourners at the church were its domestics, including Nicholas and Harriet Bogasa.

In the family group of mourners at the church were its domestics, including Nicholas and Harriet Bogaza, colored, who have been faithful and affectionate servants for more than thirty years.

At the cemetery a bird perched in a tree directly over the grave, and mingled its clear, cheerful, ringing melody with the solemn tones of the clergyman, as he committed the body to the earth, with the words "degit to dur, ashes to ash eas".

Anniversary Banquet of the St. Je

Baptiste Society.
The annual festival in honor of St. John the Baptist the patron saint of Canada—was celebrated last even at the Sewell House, 648 Broadway. Monsieur F. More presided, and Mr. Batchelor occupied the vice chair.
The large dining room of the hotel was elegantly decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the panner Society, hearing the golden inscription, "Societé de Sa.
Jean Baptiste de Bienfaisance," and docked with the
leaves of the mapie—the representative tree of Canada.
At half-past nine o'clock between fifty and sixty members, all Lower Canadians, sat down to a sumptuous
repast, prepared under the direction of the epicurean
and obliging proprietor of the Sewell House. The details
of the banquet were admirably managed by the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Mesars. Batchetor,
Boucher, Welling and Goloux.

After due justice had been rendered to the edibles and

application of the Monroe doctrine, your aim south "France," the next toast, was pithily answered by a member of the local French press. Immediately following came "The Press," coupled with the New York Herald, to which our representative

replied at length and pertinently in the Canadian vernacular.

The remaining toasts were to the memory of the late Mr. lincola and Mons. Franshèe, a gentleman who presided over the society for cleven years. These were drank in solemn silence. Later in the ovening, or rather early this morning, at the earnest vocal and physical request of the members, eloquent addresses were made in English by Judge Phillips and Colonel Chambers, of the Kinety-third New York Volunteers. Toasts and songs carried the feativities on until — o'clock. Mons. Paul Julinet, the manager of the French theatre, doighted the company with more than one lively song, readered in his usual pleasant way.

Coroners' Inquests. COURRENCE IN BROOME STREET Coroner Wildey yesterday held an inquest at Be Hospital over the remains of Theresa Estrada, the little girl who is alleged to have been shot at the house of her father, 480 Broome six et, on Friday afternoon, by a pistol, alleged to have been in the hands of Antonie Groviot, as previously reports. Most of the testimon adduced seemed to indicate that the shooting was accidental; but Mrs. Estrada, mother of deceased, testified to believing that the shooting must have been intentional. Wooster Beach, Jr., M. D., made a post-mo-jem examination on the body, and discovered a patol shot wound in the forehead, just over the eyebrow, on the left side, the builded penetrating the brain. In his opinion the wound was the case of death.

The jury found "that the deceased came to her death by a pistol shot wound at the hands of Antonio Graviot, June 23, 1895."

June 23, 1865."

On this verdict Graviot was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. He says he gave the pistol to decased to play with, at her request, and she shot herself. He is skyleen years of age, a native of Gibraitar, lives at 23 Mark street, Brooklyn, and is a carpenter by trade. PATAL ACCIDENT AT THE ALMSHOURE.

Coroder Coilla yesterday held an inquest at the female department of the Almshouse on the body of Catherine McNally, one of the a mates, who died from injuries re ceived in consequence of the half of the control to the control to

Important Legal Decision

The United States vs. The Cla imants for Seventy Bales of Cition.—This case was heard a the United States District Court, before Judge Loritis. trics Court, before Judge Loring: the steamer Vicks up floating off Wilmington, N. C. 19 a prize and the burg. The United States libelled it a prize and the Vicksburg claimed it as property decolor. The decision is now given that the property the United States. It has heretofose been and goods in New York te shlow the finder to keep cottes, and goods no picked up, although the point has not been to this decision, adjudicated.

This decision establishes therefore a very value of the codent.

cedent.

In the same court a rootion was made by the United States Attorney for the sale of the Georgia, the known rebel cruiser, and was resisted in behalf to ward Bates, of Liverpool, the claimant. The motion was allowed by the Court and the sale the vessel ordered, on the ground that longer delay was cause such a depreciation in the value of the vessel as affect the interests of all the parties concerned.

General Grant in Philadelphia.

General Grant gave a reception to the member of the Union League and their families at the Union League rooms to-day. The building is decorated with bunting and flags for every State. The Satteriee hospital band is

National Council of Congregational Churches.

Borrox, June 24, 1885.

The National Council of Congregational Churches closed its deliberations this afternoon, and adjourned

was recommended as a day of fasting and prayer by the churches represented in the Council.

Rev. Messrs. Kirk Daggett, of Illinois, and Turner, of Connecticut, were appointed to prepare a pastoral latter to the churches, giving the spirit and results of the